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THE SECRET TRIBUNAL.

A LEGEND OF GERMANY.

Darkness had long cast its shadows on the frowning towers of the castle of Erfhurst. The warder was pacing his solitary round, amidst the howling of a biting blast, as a small body of men-at-arms, headed by a squire, sallied from the castle gates, and took their stand, in a thick forest, adjoining the strong-hold. A fire was kindled, and the merry lancemen, gathering around it, began each in his turn to tell some marvelous adventure—rehearse some story of the holy land—or tale of a pretty waiting maid and gallant servant-at-arms.

"Well"—said Karl Schwartzlans, resting his long halbert against his shoulder, and turning his broad and muscular palms over the blaze of a cheering fire—"well, I wonder me, why our liege hath sent us, such a fiend's night as this, to watch outside the castle walls, when there's that good fornought fellow, Wilhelm Straskneeth, snugly housed behind the battlements, like a young eyass in its mew! George, the night is a long and a raw one—tell us some of thy stories to while it away!"

"By this good lance, but I will," said George. "I shall tell you how the devil twisted the necks off seven monks' shoulders, in the convent of Kœningsglutten. There was once; a long, long time ago, in the monastery of Kœningsglutten, seven monks who loved the rattling of dice, and the swilling of wine better than their breviary; who spoke as many oaths as words, and would, at any time, have left the office of the church at the *Kyrie* to follow a silken hood or a tripping foot. The prior preached to them—and gave out penances, and prayed the saints to convert their hearts, but phew! thou might'st as well, Karl, hold out a piece of Neurenberg cake to a falcon for a lure. Well, then, what think ye happened? One night—I say, Karl, did'st hear any thing like a rustling behind yonder cluster of pines?"

"Nonsense! nought but a salamander, sporting about our watch fire!"

"Well, then"—said George, resuming his tale—"they were sitting one night, in the refectory, talking and drinking like very ribalds.—Their brains were maudlin—they forgot that there was a prior in the cloisters—a God in heaven—and a devil in hell—and they summond up the evil one to wassail with them.—Karl, mine trusty friend, build up the scattered brands, an if thou please, the night is chilly and the woods are dark."

"What! afraid George?" exclaimed Karl of Schwartzlans.

"Oh! no, not a jot! They had hardly called on the devil to join in their revel, when the great door of the refectory grated on its hinges—flew open and ——"

"Our holy lady of Colegna shield us!" exclaimed one of the men-at-arms, starting from his crouching posture—"'tis he! look where he glides along!"

"Who glides?"—said Karl, firmly grasping, his halbert—"who glides along, dreaming fool?"

"God gave us in his holy keeping!" added George. "Can'st see yonder—in the hollow of the willow, that ghost, waiting for the tide of morn? Mark his flashing eyes; they glare upon us like burning coals!"

"Art not ashamed, George?" said Karl.—"What! thou, a man-at-arms, with a good halbert and true, and fearest a will-o'-the-wisp?"

"By heavens! no will-o'-the-wisp, Karl: but a human face. How ghostly he looks—and covered with tatters, too! It can't be the foul fiend though; friar Hilderbrandt says he always wears a silken tabbard, when he comes to wheedle away a poor soul. He comes nearer; *Wardaw!* Who goes there? I say, my master, sign ye with the sign of the cross, less evil betide us!"

"Who art thou, piteous creature?" said Karl—"that wanderest thus, through the forest, in the cold and icy night? See, George, how sunken and worn be his naked sides; how sadly he raises his fleshless hands above his head. Speak, darkomened bird of night—or my lance shall unite thy tongue: what would'st with us of the free lances?"

"Warmth, food, and life!" said the apparition in a moaning voice.

"Oh! but his voice is a hollow as a nine day's hunger," observed Karl, to his companions—"come nearer. Why dost thou ramble in the dead of night?"

"Night is my day; the owl and beetle are nightingales that speak sweet music to my ear; lizards and toads are Ralph's food; dry moss and oozy sedge are his bed and gear; I am cold."

"'Tis Ralph, the crazy knight of Wolffstein," whispered Karl to George, "as true as I am a Christian man. Why hunts thou with the spirits of darkness, and walkest all but naked, pranked in, wreaths of fennil and wisps of straw?"

"Ralph is proscribed; the black sword hunteth him round about."

"Outlaw of earth, or doomed of heaven," shouted George, whoever thou be'st—what is thy crime?"

"Raise thine eyes to heaven—look at the starry sky. My deed is written in bloody characters on the milky way! Listen! Dost hear the roar of that watch fire! Like the blast, it whispers words that kill—it tells of a dark—dark deed—Hast nothing to give Ralph? I am a hungered."

"The cheer of warrior men, bread and water."

"Thanks, thanks, honest—but, prithee, put out that fire: 'tis red—blood red! Ha! who poureth blood on its flames? Is this water?—Oh! God, God! blood—blood, every where!"

"Be heedful, good man," said Karl, "eat not thus hastily; for, saith friar Rupert, the castle-leech, that hasty food is hurtful to the inward man."

"Ralph hath eaten of the brier's thorn and the mallow's roots; his hunger would devour stones!"

"I knew thee once, when thou atest of the dainties of the land, and drankest the choice of our Rhenish vintage!"

"Thou! Thou knewest me? Hark the abbey's bell tolls the matin's hour—it calls me to penance—I must away farewell!"

"Not yet. Stay, I charge thee. Mark, and if he betrays himself," said Karl to George, in a low whisper. "Wert not a proud prelate, with the cross and mitre, and a ruby ring, full rich to buy a whole feoff?"

"Ay! first a knight, and then a cardinal, my master, with fifty lances at my back; and a fat pantry, with a plentiful cellar. See, even now do I wear my scarlet cap!"

"Holy mother of our Lord! his scull is stripped of hair and skin, like a wild haggard's!—See, Karl, and the worm hath not eaten it to the bone!" said George with an involuntary shudder.

"Poor exile," said Karl, "rest thy mangled head on my knees. I have a healing balm in my scrip, which an old Moslem Hakim gave my grandsire, in the holy land; I'll pour it on thy wounds and cool their burning fire."

"Thou cool the fever of my brain, and thou a man of the sword, too! Ha! I feel it—it parches—it burns—hell fire is at my heart! I have dragged this worn-out frame over the ford, among icy lizards and knotted snakes; I have laid down on the flinty rock, which breaks the fury of the torrent—nothing—nothing! And yet I burn all over. Hast not in thy castle, some dark, damp hole where Ralph may hide him from the enemy, and refresh his scorched limbs? Let me follow thee; I shall hold thy stirrup—nay bend my neck to thy foot, when thou mountest thy good war-steed. Hist! I hear some one—oh! save me! They come—they come!"

"Be quiet, poor senseless sufferer, none shall harm thee, while I can wield this lance."

Wardrow! Again rang from George's lips; who goes there?"

And two men, of stalwart make, dressed like pilgrims, and wearing black vizors on their faces, emerged from the adjacent clump of trees, and stood in silence amidst the astonished group. On a second challenge, one of them returned an answer; but not in the generally gentle voice and faintly manner of palmers from the holy sepulchre.

"We be travellers, benighted in the forest; and the light of your fire hath drawn us hither. Wilt allow us," said he, turning to Karl, "to bide the coming of morn with thy men?"

"Right willingly," replied the squire;—"whence come ye, holy pilgrims?"

"From the imperial city of Augsburgh; we had plighted a vow unto our lady of the Seven Dolors, which we have even now fulfilled, unworthy servants as we are. Whose pennon do you follow, my master?"

"We war under the banner of the high and mighty Earl of Bulina, said Karl," waving his tough ashed lance.

"I must away, and sing my mass, ere morn has dawned," said Ralph to Karl; "good friend let me go; O God's name stay me not!"

"Rest thee, poor idiot, rest; the wolf of the forest will devour thee, an if thou trust abroad at this hour."

"Better the wolf than the raven," added Ralph, in a low, tremulous voice.

"Any news from our cities, good pilgrims?" said George to the strangers.

"Nothing of mark: The old gold-shot-hackney, Pride, still leads the world. Her foul daughters, falsehood, treason and lust, do wear a mitre and crown—ermine and silk—most bravely, I ween. High and low do them homage. By the eleven thousand virgins!"—here the pilgrim smote his breast for this burst of unguarded profanity;—"but the legion of fiends are reaping a rich harvest of sould; they be wealthier than the bishops who gather but the tithe of our granaries!"

"Are there no oaks in our forest? No free judges, under their foliage, to cut off abomination, from the land?"

"Brother," said Ralph, "I charge thee let me go; that man looketh like my sin; he is dark and fearful. Let me go; I shall hunt the glow-worm for thee, in the tuft of the vervein; thou shalt hang them on thy morion, like a wreath of fiery sparks. Wilt not let me go?"

"Stay, thou of the restless form and wandering mind," said Karl, "stay with us till morn, and then thou mayest wend thy carless way." And the maniac again yielded to his words.

"Lancemen!" resumed the pilgrim, "the holy Tehme is still watchful. On our path we met with a fearful token of their existence; two of their servants, a few yards from this, laid their hands on a murderer"—

"A murderer!" burst from the lips of the man-at-arms.

"Shall I gather faggot's for ye, my masters? Your limbs shiver with the cold blast of night," whispered Ralph.

"They had pursued him vainly through the forest. Like a snake he glided along the matted fern; like a curlew, he dived into the slimy marsh—with the agility of a chamois, he climbed the steep rock—but his trail was left on the rock, the margin, and the fern—for the curse of God followed him every where."

"Hush! hush! Wake not the dead! Oh! wake them not from their blood and unsainted shroud! I must go—my brain is on fire—my blood freezes!"

"Wait till the turning of morning tide," said Karl, "and we shall take thee to the neighboring minister. The friars will heal thy sources"—

"The rocks and the thorns had torn his feet—hunger and weariness had shrivelled his muscles, and they stiffened in the winter blast, and he could not escape the avengers of blood"—

"Oh! good brother, anoint me with thy precious balm," said Ralph in a moaning voice—"anoint me that I may heal; see my flesh falleth to pieces."

"His eyes," continued the heedless pilgrim, "was sacred, and the hand of God stamped his brow with the course of the *Parricide!*"

"Wo! wo!" said Ralph. "See! your green faggots drop tears on the fire! They weep, and I cannot. Wipe my brow, I burn!" And cold, icy sweat beaded his haggard features.

"Then the familiars of the tribunal seized on him, of night. They recalled his damning deed to his blasted memory; told him they would blot his name from the book of the living; and then bade him address his soul unto his God; but he could not pray."

"Still! still! the worm that will not die! It gnaws me at the heart. Peace, torturer, peace. In the name of hell, I pray thee, peace! Then they unrolled the fatal rope." "Spare me, oh!" said Ralph, heaving up his hands before the pilgrims.

"And stood ye by, said Karl, "and looked tamely on the dark deed!"

"What could avail him? The doom had gone forth," said the second pilgrim. "They tied the rope round his neck; as we, do unto thee, Ralph of Wolffstein, thou parricide!"—shouted the executioner, as he straightened the neck of the murderer in the noose. Ralph fell on his knees, while Karl and his men-at-arms, advancing their halberts, and shouting the banner-cry of Hyde a Buena, rose to the rescue of the doomed wretch. But the disguised pilgrims, throwing back their cowls, and opening their gabardines, pointed to the terrible emblems which glittered on their mailed breast!

"Know ye this dagger and coil? In the name of the thrice holy Welmie Tribonal, we charge you back with your halberts! And beware, for future, how ye talk lightly of the free judges, my merrymen, and if ye bear love to your life's blood! Ralph," added the speaker turning to the wretched being, "Ralph, sometime Knight of Wolffstein, and recreant bishop of Hermanstandt, thy wife shall now be a widow, and thy children orphan's; thy throat shall be given to the midnight wolf; thy heart to the birds of heaven; and thy body to the fishes of the sea. Ralph of Wolffstein thy doom is read and recorded; the thrice holy Vehme hath so willed."

"Father, father!" groaned the agonizing felon, "forgive me, father; Help, Karl! save me, my men-at-arms—save me! for they will murder me!"

"Help him with thy prayers—save his soul, if thou can'st; but his forfeit body must perish. Again, I say, thy doom is come, Ralph of Wolffstein—murderer—parricide—thy father's spirit shrieks for revenge."

"Oh! untie this choaking rope: let me breathe; I cannot die yet—I will not. Help, Karl—George, help: Their hands turn—they shrivel my body—life—life: One minute of life, if ye be men born and suckled of woman,"

"Death, sinner: Death, paracide: On to thy doom," said the second pilgrim, dragging him by the rope, into the thicket.

"Listen," said Karl, "how he moans: his shrieks come on the gale; they increase; they swell again: and now he begs for mercy.—Hist, no"; not a sound, all death-like silence." And as Karl Schwartzlans, doffing his morion, knelt down and pitched his manly voice into the *De profundis*, a brood of ravens, which, time out of mind, had nested in the crennels of the old castle, shrieked wildly, from their rookery, in expectation of the morrow's feast!

—oOo—

Within the last year, upto to the amount of $100,000 has been destroyed by fire in N. Y.

A HAUNTED SHIP,

A true Story---as far as it goes.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

The world abounds with ghost-stories, but it is exceeding difficult to get them at first hand—that is to say, from persons who have actually seen the ghosts: this may be the reason why they have fallen into some discredit with the dubious. I once, however, heard a story of the kind from one who came within an ace of being an eye-witness, and who believed in it most honestly. He was a worthy captain of the sea—a native of either Nantucket or Martha's Vineyard, I forget which—at any rate at a place noted for its breed of hardy mariners. I met with him in the ancient city of Seville, having anchored with his brig in the Gaudalquiver, in the course of a wandering voyage. Our conversation one day turned upon the wonders and adventures of the sea—when he informed me that, among his multifarious cruisings, he had once made a voyage on board a haunted ship. It was a vessel that had been met with drifting, half-dismantled, and with flagging sails, about the sea near the Gulf of Florida, between the mainland and the Bahama banks. Those who boarded her found her without a living soul on board—the hatchways were broken open—the cargo had been rifled—the decks fore and aft were covered with blood—the shrouds and rigging were smeared with the same, as if some wretched beings had been massacreed as they clung to them. It was evident that the ship had been plundered by pirates, and, to all appearance, the crew had been murdered and thrown overboard.

The ship was taken possession of by the finders, and brought to Boston, in New England; but the sailors who navigated her to port declared that they would not make such another voyage for all the wealth of Peru. They had been harrassed the whole way by the ghosts of the murdered crew; who at night would come up out of the companion way and forecastle, run up the shrouds, station themselves on the yards, and at the mast-heads, and appear to perform all the usual duties of the ship.

As no harm had resulted from this ghostly seamanship, the story was treated lightly, and the vessel fitted out for another voyage; but when ready for sea, no sailors could be got to embark in her. She lay for some time in Boston harbour, regarded by the superstitious seamen as a fated ship; and there she might have rotted had not the worthy captain who related me the story, undertaken to command her. He succeeded in getting some hardy tars who stood less in awe of ghosts, to accompany him, and his brother-in-law sailed with him as chief mate.

When they had got fairly to sea, the hobgoblin crew began to play their pranks. At night there would be the duce to pay in the hold;—such racketing and rummaging, as if the whole cargo was overhauled; bales tumbled about, and boxes broken open; and sometimes it seemed as if all the ballast was shifted from side to side. All this was heard with dismay by the sailors; and even the captain's brother-in-law, who appears to have been a very sagacious man, was exceedingly troubled at it. As to the captain himself, he honestly confessed to me that he never saw nor heard any thing; but then he slept soundly, and, when once asleep, was hard to be awakened.

Nothwithstanding all these ghostly vagaries, the ship arrived safe at the destined end of her voyage, which was one of the South American rivers under the line. The captain proposed to go, in his boat, to a town some distance up the river, leaving his ship in charge of his brother-in-law. The latter said he would anchor her opposite to an island in the river, where he could go on shore at night, and yet be on hand to keep guard upon her; but that nothing should tempt him to sleep on board. The crew all swore the same. The captain could not reasonably object to such an arrangement; so the ship was anchored opposite the island, and the captain departed on his expedition.

For a time all went well; the brother-in-law and his sagacious comrades regularly abandoned the ship at night fall, and slept on shore;—the ghosts then took command, and the ship remained quietly at anchor as though she had been manned by living bodies instead of hobgoblin sprites. One night, however, the captain's brother-in-law was awakened by a tremendous storm. He hasted to the shore. The sea was lashed up in foaming and roaring surges; the rain came down in torrents—the lightning flashed—the thunder bellowed. It was one of those sudden tempests only known at the tropics. The captain's brother-in-law cast a rueful look at the poor tossing and laboring ship. He saw numbers of uncouth beings busy about her, who were only to be descried by the flashes of lightning, or by pale fires that glided about the rigging; he heard occasionally the piping of a boatswain's whistle, or the bellowing of a hoarse voice through a speaking trumpet. The ghosts were evidently striving to save the ship; but a tropical storm is sometimes an overmatch for ghosts, or goblin, or even the ——— himself. In a word, the ship parted her cables, drove before the wind—stranded on the rocks, and there she laid her bones.

When the captain returned from his expedition up the river, he found his late gallant vessel a mere hulk, and received this wonderful account of her fate from his sagacious brother-in-law. Whether the wreck continued to be continued to be haunted or not, he could not inform me; and I forgot to ask whether the owners recoved any thing from the underwriters, who rarely insure against accidents from ghosts.

Such is one of the nearest chances I ever have had of getting to the fountain head of a ghost story. I have often since regretted that the captain should have been so sound a sleeper, and that I did not see his brother-in-law.

[N. Y. Mirror.

—oOo—

The following goes to show the superior wisdom of our fathers over their children of the present day. Let all pay the greatest respect to the WISDOM and PROFOUND knowledge of our WISE old forefathers. Their example should be followed in all times to come.

Trials and Proofs of Guilt in Superstitious Ages.

The strange trials to which those suspected of guilt were put in the middle ages, conducted with many devout ceremonies, by the ministers of religion, were pronounced to be the *judgment of God!* The ordeal consisted of various kinds; walking blindfold amidst burning ploughshares; passing through fires; holding in the hand a red hot bar; and plunging the arm into boiling water: the popular affirmation—'I will put my hand into the fire to confirm this,' appears to be derived from this solemn custom of our rude ancestors. Challenging the accuser to single combat, when frequently the stoutest champion was allowed to supply their place; swallowing a morsel of consecrated bread;—sinking or swimming in a river for witchcraft; or weighing a witch; stretching out the arms before the cross, till the champion soonest wearied dropped his arms, and lost his estate, which was decided by this very short chancery suit, called the *judicium crucis*. The bishop of Paris and the abbot of St. Denis disputed about the patronage of an monastery; Pepin the short, not being able to decide on their confused claims, decreed one of these judgments of God, that of the cross. The bishop and abbot each chose a man, and both the men appeared in the chapel, where they stretched out their arms in the form of a cross. The spectators, more devout than the mob of the present day, but still the mob, were piously attentive, but *betted*, however, now for one man, now for the other, and critically watched the slightest motion of the arms. The bishop's man was first tired:—he let his arms fall, and ruined his patron's cause for ever! Though sometimes the trials might be eluded by the artifice of the priest, numerous were the innocent victims who unquestionably suffered in these superstitious practices.

From the tenth to the twelfth century they were very common. Hildebert bishop of Mans, being accused of high treason by our William Rufus, was preparing to undergo one of these trials; when Ives, bishop of Charres, convinced him that they were against the canons of the institutions of the Church, and adds that in this manner *Innocentiam defendere, est innocentum perdere*.

An abbot of St. Aubin of Angers in 1066, having refused to present a horse to the Viscount of Tours, which the Viscount claimed in right of his lordship, whenever an abbot first took possession of that abbey: the ecclesiastic offered to justify himself by the trial of the ordeal, or by duel, for which he proposed to furnish a man. The Viscount at first agreed to the duel; but reflecting that these combats, though sanctioned by the church, depend wholly on the skill or vigor of the adversary, and could therefore afford no substantial proof of the equity of his claim, he proposed to compromise the matter in a manner which strongly characterizes the times: he waved his claim on condition that the abbot should not forget to mention in his prayers, himself, his wife and his brothers! As *orisons* appeared to the abbot in comparison with the horse, of little or no value, he accepted the proposal.

In the tenth century the right of representation was fixed: it was a question, whether the sons of a son ought to be reckoned among the children of a family; and succeed equally with their uncles, if their fathers happened to die while their grandfathers survived. This point was decided by one of these combats. The man in behalf of the right of children to represent their deceased father proved victorious.—It was then established by a perpetual decree that they should henceforward share in the inheritance together with their uncles. In the eleventh century the same mode was practised to decide between two rival *Liturgies!* A pair of knights clad in complete armour, were the critics to decide on the authenticity of the rival Liturgies.

If two neighbors say the capitularies of Dagobert, dispute respecting the boundaries of their possession, let a piece of turf of the contested land be dug up by the judge, and brought by him into the court, and the two parties shall touch it with the points of their swords, calling on God as a witness of their claims:—after this let them combat, and let victory decide on their rights!

In Germany a solemn circumstance was practised in these judicial combats. In the midst of the lists they placed a *bier*.—By its side stood the accuser and the accused; one at the head and the other at the foot of the bier, and

leaned there for some time in profound silence before they began the combat.

Mr. Ellis, in his elegant preface to Way's Fabliaux, shows how faithfully the manners of the age are painted in these ancient tales, by observing the judicial combat introduced by a writer of the fourteenth century, who in his poem represents Pilate as challenging Jesus Christ to *single combat*, and another who describes the person who pierced the side of Christ as *a knight who jousted with Jesus*.

Judicial combat appears to have been practised by the Jews. Whenever the rabbins had to decide on a dispute about property between two parties, neither of which could produce evidence to substantiate his claim, they termined it by single combat. The rabbins were impressed by a notion that consciousness of right would give additional confidence and strength to the rightful possessor. This appears in a recent sermon of a rabbin. It may however be more philosopical to observe, that such judicial combats were more frequently favorable to the criminal than to the innocent, because the bold wicked man is generally more ferocious and hardy than he whom he singles out as his victim, and whose only wish is to preserve his own quiet enjoyment,—in this case the assailant is the more terrible combatant.

In these times those who were accused of robbery were put to trial by a piece of barley bread, on which the mass had been said; and if they could not swallow it they were declared guilty. This mode of trial was improved by adding to the bread a slice of cheese; and such were their credulity and firm dependence on heaven in these ridiculous trials, that they were very particular in this holy bread and cheese called the *corsned*.—The bread was to be of unleavened barley, and the cheese made of ewe's milk in the month of May.

Du Cange observed, that the expression—*'piece of bread choke me!'* comes from this custom. The anecdote of Earl Godwin's death by swallowing a piece of bread, in making this asservation, is recorded in our history. If it be true, it was a singular misfortune.

Among, the proofs of guilt in superstitious ages was that of the *bleeding of a corpse*. If a person was murdered, it was believed that at the touch or approach of the murderer the blood gushed out of the body in various parts. By the side of the bier, if the slightest alteration was observed in the eyes, the mouth, feet, or hands of the corpse, the murderer was conjectured to be present, and many innocent spectators must have suffered death: 'for when a body is full of blood, warmed by a sudden external heat and a putrifaction coming on, some of the bloody vessels will burst, as they will all in time.' This practice was once allowed in England, and is still looked on in some of the uncivilized parts of these kingdoms as a detection of the criminal. It forms a rich picture in the imagination of our old writers; and their histories and ballads are labored into pathos by dwelling on this phenomenon.

Robertson observes that all these absurd institutions were cherished from the superstitions of the age believing the legendary lesories of those saints, who crowd and disgrace the Roman calendar. These fabulous miracles had been declared authentic by the bulls of the popes and the decrees of councils; they were greedily swallowed by the populace; and whoever believed that the Supreme Being had interposed miraculously on those trivial occasions mentioned in legends, could not but expect his intervention in matters of greater importance when solemnly referred to his decission. Besides this ingenious remark, the fact is, that these customs were a substitute for written laws which that barbarous period had not; and as no society can exist without laws, the ignorance of the people had recourse to these customs, which, bad and absurd as they were, served to close controversies which otherwise might have given birth to more destructive practices. Ordeals are in truth the rude laws of a barbarous people who have not yet obtained a written code, and not advanced enough in civilization to enter into the refined inquiries, the subtile distinctions and elaborate investigations, which a court of law demands.—*Curi. of Lit.*

Note.—In all these cases the priest fought by deputy; this charactertstic of the prie-thood, who have always shifted the disagreeables on others, but enjoyed the largest portion of pleasure and power.

STATE OF MAINE.

Treasury Office, Dec. 31, 1835.

In obedience to the requirements of the law, the Treasurer respectfully submits to the Legislature the following

REPORT.

The money in the Treasury on the first day of Jan. 1835, amounted to		19,286 35
During the year there has been received into the Treasury from various sources the sum of		291,166 86
Making a total of		310,453 21
Within the same period, there has been paid from the Treasury,		304,111 34
Leaving an amount now on hand of		6,341 87
On the first of January 1835, the Funded Debt due from the State was		134,466 75
In the early part of the year, there was borrowed an additional sum of		59,000 00
Making the Debt amount to		193,466 75
Within the year there has been paid in part of said debt		138,466 75
Leaving the Debt, now due from the State		$55,000 00

The balance consists of debts due to three individuals, in the proportions of 10, 15 and 30 thousand dollars. No part is redeemable prior to May, 1838. Proposals have been made, in the course of the year, to discharge these debts by paying the principal and interest. These proposals the holders of the claim have declined to accept, unless some premium should also be allowed.

Within the year there has been paid for interest on the public debt, the sum of $9,545 78.

On the first of Jan. last the liabilities of the Treasury, as exhibited in the last annual Report from this Department (allowing for an error of 12 cents.) amounted to		170,128 06
And its resources were		121,846 64
Making a balance at that time *against* the Treasury of		48,281 42
At present the liabilities of the Treasury amount to		88,339 32
Consisting of,		
Public funded debt,	55,000 00	
Penob. Ind. fund, exclusive of interest	3,849 80	
Passamaquoddy Ind. deposit	395 00	
Annual School Fund No. 1, balance	227 64	
Annual School Fund No. 2, balance	1,569 88	
Annual School do No. 3,	26,390 49	
C. & O. Canal Lottery	314 51	
On Roll of accounts No. 15, balance	29 23	
On Roll of accounts No. 16, balance	552 77	
	88,339 32	
The resources of the Treasury now amount to		96,389 57
Consisting of, notes of hand	19,490 19	
Bank stocks, 210 shares	21,000 00	
Uncollected Taxes	49,557 51	
Cash on hand	6,341 87	
	96,389 57	
Making a balance in favor of the Treasury of		8,050 25

The sum received from the Land Agency, the present year, has been unusually large, amounting to 133,567 65.

By the Land Agent's quarterly return, of this date, the securities and other means, belonging to the State, now remaining in his hands, amount to 371,031 93.

Doubtless a liberal deduction is to be made, as some of these debts have been of long standing, and may be found uncollectable.

Documents lodged in this office, at the last session of the Legislature, show that there was then due to the State, from various persons, the sum of $11,813 25, arising out of the operations of the State Prison; and that these debts had been placed in the hands of the Warden for collection. A prudent estimate of these claims would probably make deep inroads upon their nominal amount. There was also due from the Warden, as settled by the Legislature, $1,142 74, upon an adjustment of his accounts up to the 31st of October, 1834.

The amount derived this year from the Tax on Banks is $26,390 40. This sum is to be distributed in February next, for the use of primary schools among the cities, towns and plantations of the State, according to their respective number of scholars. As connected with the increase of the public revenue, it is worthy of remark, that in but one, out of the thirty-six banks now in operation, has the State availed itself of its right to take and hold stock, to the amount of ten per cent, of the Bank capital. According to the last semi annual returns, these Banks, at their dividend in April last, divided on the average, something more than at the rate of seven and one third per cent, yearly. It is understood that the October dividends were considerably higher. The banking capital is now more than 3 1-2 millions. As the State can readily be supplied with cash at 5 per cent, (and probably less on long loans,) the clear gain made to the State, by taking up its proportion of the bank capital, might be safely calculated at a sum varying from seven to ten thousand dollars each year. Another consideration of no inconsiderble weight is, that the State would be authorized to appoint a director to each of the Banks in which it should have made its investment. It is not to be concealed that, in regard to the management of some of the Banks, unfavorable impressions are afloat.—The appointment of a Government Director, charged with the duty of usually attending the Directors' meetings and of reporting all aberrations from the approved rules and usages of Banking, might have a tendency to correct improper practices, if any prevail, and to retrieve from undeserved suspicions, where no errors exist; and thus to allay the unfavorable impressions which have already found lodgement in many minds.

Should the management of any Bank have been such as to excite fears that it would be unsafe to make investment in its capital, perhaps that very circumstance might give additional force to the opinion, that some provision ought to be adopted, analogous to the New York Safety Fund System, to operate upon all the Banks of the State, or at least upon such as may be hereafter chartered.

[The Treasurer passes on to notice the Penobscot Indians' Fund, consisting of a debt due from the State which has arisen from two sources:—1. From the sale by the tribe in 1831 to an individal, of a quantity of timber and grass, for the sum of $10,000, which he obligated himself to pay into the Treasury, in five annual instalments, for the use of the Indians. Of this sum $8000 have been paid. The balance is not yet due.—2. From a purchase made in 1833 by the State for $50,000, of four townships belonging to the Tribe. The amount now due to the Tribe including interest, is $62,737 21. By the Resolves under which both the above sales were made, the purchase money was to constitute a permanent fund for the benefit of the Tribe, and the income only was to be expended. At present no person is sufficiently authorized to loan or employ this fund. To create the income contemplated by the Resolves, the State itself is compelled to borrow it, paying 6 per cent, for its use—a course, by which, as the Treasurer observes, neither the self-respect of the Government can be promoted, nor its interests advanced. The Resolves contemplated that the Tribe should be constantly realizing a benefit from "the income of their fund;—but under the present system, every sum paid for their use, has to become a matter of annual appropriation."

For the purpose of receiving and managing the moneys belonging to this fund, the Permanent School Fund, and such others as may hereafter be legally authorized, the Treasurer suggests the creation of a Board of Commissioners of Public Funds, vested with the necessary powers. When the interest of the School Fund "shall have accumulated sufficiently to justify a distribution, the Legislature may direct it to be paid by the Board into the Treasury, there to be added to the annual School Fund of any year, or otherwise distributed as might seem most suitable."

He recommends "as a convenient mode of getting the Indians' Fund into the hands of the Board, that the Treasurer" be directed to assign to it the State Bank Stocks, and at the end of each year to transfer "the unexpended balances which may be in the Treasury, of all appropriations of said year, until the Indians' claim shall be fully paid,"—that if any balances remain they may be "converted into a surplus fund for the future uses of the State. The Board, having opportunities of getting acquainted with the conditions and wants of the Indians, might adjudge and administer the necessary aid,"—and should annually give to the Legislature the requisite information respecting the public funds, and the purposes to which the profit or income arising from them has been applied. He is of opinion that those funds would be much advanced, if the Board in making investments, should be legally authorized "to subscribe for and hold stocks in the capital of any of the Banks, to the extent of the right reserved to the State in the general Act regulating Banks and Banking."

He considers the present "an auspicious period for commencing" a system "requiring some contribution to be made to the Treasury from companies whose power of accumulating wealth is derived from the Legislature."

An alteration of the law permitting Inspectors of Fish "to pay the duty on their commissions to the Town Treasurer," "may be thought advisable"—the sums thus paid not always finding "their way into the State Treasury."

"Some taxes of small amount upon unorganized townships and tracts of land" for the four past years, remain unpaid. A bill is transmitted containing an improvement "upon the system of collecting State taxes," whose provisions it is thought, will obviate existing evils.

Some alterations of the practice relative to appropriation bills are thought necessary for perfecting the system of Treasury operations, and an improved course in relation to them, is pointed out and recommended.]

Disbursements from the Treasury, 1835.		
Pay Roll of the Senate		5,156
Pay Roll of the House of Rep.		31,588 50
Governor,		1,500
Council,		1,995
Secretary,		900
Treasurer,		900
Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court,		4,717 44
Justices of the Court of Common Pleas,		3,538 76
Attorney General,		1,000
Reporter of Decisions,		600
Clerks in the Sec'y & Treasurer's offices,		1,818 63
Maine Wesleyan Seminary,		1,000
St. Albans Academy,		200
Repairs, Furniture and Superintend. Pub. Buildings,		3,288 89
Roads, Baring and Houlton,	900	
Canada,	727 52	
Mars Hill,	839	2,466 52
Militia. Adjutant General,	700	
Expenses,	19,157 63	19,857 63
Pensions,		827
Indians,		2,067 49
Printing,		7,174 31
Stationary, books, book-binding, &c.		1,822 72
Agricultural Societies,		
West Somerset,	66 00	
East Somerset,	100 00	
Cumberland,	57 00	
Kennebec,	234 00	
Penobscot,	104 00	
		561
American As. for Deaf and Dumb,		1,513 34
Costs in Criminal Prosecutions,		13,277 53
Laws and Law Reports,		2,015
Annual School Fund No. 1,		2,400 61
Annual School Fund No. 2,		22,039 40
Public Funded Debt,		138,466 75
Interest on Funded Debt,		9,545 78
Passamaquoddy Indians' Deposit,		925
Penobscot Indians' Fund,		3,955 05
Arsenal—Superintendant,	325 00	
Expenses,	216 50	
State Prison.—Warden,	7000 00	
Subordinate officers,	3433 34	
Inspectors,	288	
Expenses,	3,239 80	
		7,661 14
Relief of the Blind,		1,364 75
Insane Hospital,		3,075
Miscellaneous Items,		917 43
Postage,		472 51
Exploration for Canada Rail Road,		250
Rewards and expenses for ar. Fugitives,		140
Sickness of Public Officers,		20
Overpayments to State refunded,		31 20
Fuel, Lights, &c,		1,615 04
Bounty on wolves, bears and loupcerviers &c.		283
Bounty on Crows,		102 08
Board of Internal Improvements,		242 15
Tax of 1832 repaid,		14 56
Bank Commissioners,		244 61
Indexes to Journals of Legislature,		80
Sheriffs		895 80
Coroners,		42 02
Cash on hand to balance,		6,341 87
		$310,453 21

Receipts into the Treasury for 1835.		
Cash balance from last year,		19,286 35
Loans, or Public funded debt,		59,000
Miscellaneous Items,		1,078 93
Tax of 1833,		131 04
Tax of 1834,		49,692 84
Taxes of 1835,		1,293 28
Notes or bills receivble, principal	11,773 27	
Interest	1,580 56	
		13,353 83
Land Agency,		133,567 65
Bank Tax,		26,390 40
Court Fees,		123 95
Dividends on Bank Stock,		1,490
Duty on Commissions,		2,825
Passamaquoddy Ind. deposit.		220
Penobscot, Indians' fund,		2,000
		$310,453 21

From the Boston Statesman.

STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

Washington, January 5th, 1836.

A memorial was presented to the House today, praying Congress to erect at Coventry, Conn., a monument to the memory of Capt. Nathan Hale, a revolutionary officer on duty by order of Gen. Washington, captured by the British, and hung as a spy. His case was naturally contrasted with Col. Andre's; and it was contended he deserved a like monument.

I hold that Congress has no constitutional right to appropriate a dollar for a monument to any man's memory, as it forms no part of the necessary expense for the maintainance of Government and the security of the people; and these are the limits of expenditure. The dead cannot be benefited by a monument; and how can the living? Where is the National Monument to Washington? Congress most certainly has not the constitutional right to erect one, otherwise it would have been done long ago. Moreover I hold, that the art of printing has superceded the utility of monuments. If a man's memory cannot be preserved by this art, no human art can perpetuate it. A man's friends or the citizens of his state, if they choose, may erect a monument to his memory, as his relations would a grave-stone, or a tomb; but these being local must necessarily be confined to the observation and knowledge of a few. Why should the Nation erect a monument 500 miles from the capital, which not one in ten thousand would ever see, nor one in a hundred thousand receive any benefit from, unless they were employed as laborers to construct it? But it is enough for my purpose, that it is neither the right nor the duty of Congress to make any appropriations for any such purpose.

Who desires to stand up and oppose this measure? No man who courts popularity, and expects that the professions of his patriotic gratitude will excuse the dereliction of his duty.—Did Gen. Jackson, from any disrespect to the man of his measures, vote against approving the administration of Washington? Did he not take a stand which has been a warning to all succeeding administration parties, not to attempt to establish such a precedent? If he were right, then let those who approve of his principles and wisdom, follow his example; let them oppose the adoption of any dangerous precedent, and frown upon every attempt to violate the Constitution.

Mr. Adams spoke in favor of the Memorial; referred to the Revolution, and said that young Hale (only 20 years of age) was one of its earliest victims, one of its bravest patriots—had the confidence of Washington, and deserved the gratitude of his country. This he does have.

A member from Conn. urged its reference to a select committee, saying that it had been formerly to a standing committee, and they reported that the subject did not come within their duties. They were right, and the committee must be select who would report in favor of the appropriation. The member referred to the case of General Brown, where Congress had voted $1000 for a monument.

Is a violation of the Constitution to be quoted as a precedent? Such authorities are becoming quite common; but I hold them no authority at all; they are beacons to warn us to avoid danger, not charts to direct us in safety. Why, the infamous Resolution in the Senate against Gen. Jackson—for it was really against the man, *not* the magistrate,—is a precedent; but what *future* Cataline will dare to quote it?

The memorial was however referred to a select committee, and ordered to be printed. It is a beautiful eulogy upon the young, heroic martyr, and better than any monument.

A resolution passed to print 10,000 copies of the Secretary of the Treasury's Repost on the State Banks.

Col. Jarvis of Me. submitted some Resolutions on the Slavery question, in substance, that Congress ought not to entertain a discussion of the subject, and that all petitions should be laid upon the table. He accompanied them with a brief, pertinent and conciliatory speech.

Mr. Adams moved to lay them on the table; which motion was negatived by a vote of 123 to 66.

Mr. Wise moved an amendment, and Mr. Glascock moved another; which the former magnanimously accepted! Mr. Cleveland of Ga. spoke in favor of the latter; and Mr. Wise wanted to speak at the same time, when the Chair reminded him that three members could not occupy the floor at a time.

Mr. Cambreleng moved the order of the day and disappointed all the Nullifiers. He then reported some appropriation bills, which called forth some remarks from Mr. Adams, and a speech from Mr. Harden. He speaks too well to speak so seldom. Mr. Adams's remarks were on the appropriation of $80,000 to defend the Florida Territory against the Indians; Mr. Harden spoke on the bill for the relief of the New York sufferers.

Reis Effendi.

From the Eastern Argus.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

Notice was given last evening in the first circles, that the Hon. Henry Clay would perform to-day at the Whig Theatre, (formerly the U. States Senate) in a popular farce, called 'More ways than one to win the Presidency,' during which he would sing his favorite soly, 'List ye *lands*-men all to me.' The house was crowded to jelly—no lady could distinguish her own *beau*, and no beau his own leman. But the great tragicomedian, after all, like Junius Brutus Booth, disappointed his audience.

Mr. Buchanan presented a Petition form the Quakers, to abolish slavery and the slave trade, 'ten miles square,' and moved to reject their prayer. He talked a little as the spirit moved, another talked less, a third least; and after all, it was only a Quaker meeting. Mr. Webster thought it best to attend to the business of the day; and so thought others. One thing and another came up, shadowy and silent, like the ghosts o' Banquo, and stealthily departed.—An appropriation Bill came up, which had had the strange fortune to increase after it came down to the Senate, and passed a reading or two; some apology was made for the patriotism of this increase; this also passed away; and Mr. Calhoun called up his Bill restraining Executive removals—I don't recollect how it is nicknamed, but you will see an account of it in the proceedings of the Senate. As to the rest, *'non mi ricordo.'*

In the House the morning was spent in receiving Petitions, and considering a memorial from Michigan, which did not receive much favor. At length Col. Jarvis, Chairman of the Committee on the Naval Affairs, offered a resolution to instruct the Committee to inquire into the expediency of increasing the Naval force now in commission.

Mr. Cambreleng said he had addressed the Secretary of the Navy on this subject.

Mr. Wise opposed the Resolution, unwilling to increase the appropriation, unless the Department required it; they might be anxious for the House to take the responsibility, if there should be no cause for the increase.

Col. Jarvis replied that seven out of nine of the Committee, were for extending the appropriations; and considered it their duty to recommend it if the Executive omitted it. Mr. Wise thinks Gen. Jackson never wanted spurring—(he is above half right.) He wanted the Chairman to answer his inquiry, 'whether the Navy Department required the appropriation?' and still kept the floor. The Chair asked him if he yielded the floor to the gentleman from Me. to answer his inquiry? as it could not be answered while he retained it. He said he should only yield it to be answered; and kept on talking (least he should lose it,) about 'tools, tools, tools," and ended with a specific request, for a 'direct message' about French relations.

Mr. Glascock thought there could be no impropriety in adopting the Resolution; it did not shield the Navy Department from any responsibility; nor did it appear they would shrink from any. It was necessary for the House to act, and not be told they would be made tools and share in the responsibility. Adopt the Resolution, and the House may have a report tomorrow. The time has arrived when such a measure should be adopted. He was prepared to anticipate the opinion of the Executive. Act without delay; what injury can result?—this ought to be the united voice of the House.

Mr. Hammond asked if the country was to be smuggled into a war with France? If it would not be fatal to the liberties of the country, he should call it a ridiculous war. Nothing had changed our foreign relations—no man had dreamed that the money would be paid,—we had had irritating, exciting, and undiplomatic letters enough, &c. &c.

Mr. Howes of Ky., said he was deeply mortified by the sentiments expressed by the gentleman from Va. [Mr. Wise,) and the gentleman from S. C. (Mr. Hammond.) It was by such sentiments that this nation had been despoiled of her rights. He made a few more remarks, intended for those same gentlemen, too

pointed for reply, and to American not to be felt and responded by every American heart.

Mr. McKeon of New York, asked, could it be believed, that with just claims again t France, the rod over our heads, we should debate, while we ought to prepare for our defence? Mr. Read was sorry the Resolution was presented—thought there was no danger from France, but some from Mexico.

Mr. Everett approved of the Resolution, and concluded a brief, sensible speech, by saying he should vote for it.

Mr. Lane approved; and Mr. Grennell opposed; though he thought the Navy in worse condition than during the last war. Though, if there were danger, the Executive should recommend measures.

Mr. Pears of R. I. was not for debating, and moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the main question carried by a vote of 164 to 18.

Legislature of Maine.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY Jan. 14.

An order came from the House referred to a joint select Committee, respecting the use of Broad Rimmed Wheels in the County of Washington. The Senate concurred, and joined Messrs. Malbot, Clark and Fish.

The petition of citizens of Kennebunk Port, praying for an amendment to the Constitution of Maine, came up from the House referred to a joint select Committee. Messrs. Latham, Spear and Strickland, were joined.

Sundry orders, petitions, and remonstrances, came up from the House, and were referred to appropriate Committees in concurrence.

Mr. Jewett presented the petition of Manson Greenwood et als. for a Bank in Portland, which was referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

Mr. Kelsey presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of the County of Somerset praying for the repeal of all enactments in relation to Capital Punishment—referred to the Committee on that subject.

An order came from the House, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Reporter of Judicial decisions which passed in concurrence.

Mr. Purinton remarked, that in referring the various subjects embraced in the Governor's message to the several Committees, that portion of it relating to the choice of Electors of President and Vice President had been overlooked, and on his motion, so much as relates to that subject was referred to a joint select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Purinton, Severance and Kelsey, on the part of the Senate.

Bill incorporating the inhabitants of the village of Brunswick for certain purposes, came from the House passed to be engrossed, was once read and to-morrow at 10 o'clock, assigned for its second reading.

FRIDAY, Jan. 15.

Sundry papers came up from the House and were referred to appropriate committees in concurrence.

Mr. Fish presented the petition of N. G. Norcross et als. for a Bank at Bangor—referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

The Petition of Abiel Getchel et als. for right to extend a Dam across the Kennebec at Six Mile Falls, in Vassalborough and Sidney, and the remonstrance of the same against the petition of Jacob Southwick et als. were referred to the Committee on Interior Waters.

The following Order was introduced by Mr. Purinton and adopted by the Senate:

Ordered, That the Clerks of Courts in the several Counties in the State, be directed to furnish the Legislature as soon as may be with a correct statement of the number of committals, and also of convictions for the crime of rape, robbery with intent to kill, burgalary and such other breaking and entering of buildings as was punishable with death by the first section of an Act passed the 28th day of Febuary, 1821, which has occurred since 1823 inclusive—distinctly stating the number of each separately in each year.

The Bill incorporating the citizens of the Village of Brunswick for certain purposes, was taken up, and after being amended by striking out, on motion of Mr. Jarvis, the 8th section, was passed to be engrossed.

[This section provided that the Act might be altered, amended or repealed, at the pleasure of the Legislature. Mr. Severance wished to be informed of the reasons for the amendment. Mr. Jarvis replied that there was a law passed March 17, 1831, which reserves the right to the Legislature, of altering, amending or repealing all acts of incorporation, at pleasure, unless an express provision to the contrary is contained in those acts.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14, 1836.

Mr. TOBIN of Hartford submitted an order directing the Committee of Manufactures, to inquire into the expediency of so far amending the act exempting certain manufacturing establishments from taxation, as to provide that no Manufacturing Company shall be hereafter incorporated privileged with such exemption.—Mr. Tobin said that his reasons for offering the order at this time was, that an unusually large number of petitions for the incorporation of manufacturing establishments had been presented in the House, and it therefore became important to determine how far they were prepared to go in exempting that species of property from taxation. The order was passed.

The Committee on the Judiciary was directed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting County Commissioners by law, from acting as committees or agents to expend money assessed by themselves for the making of roads within their respective counties.

On motion of Mr. Potter of Augusta, the Committee on the Judiciary was directed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the act regulating the attachments of property on means, process and issuing and extending of executions as to provide that all executions issuing from the Supreme Judicial Court shall be returnable in three months from the date of them, unless there shall be a term of the Court for the County within that time, in which case they shall be returnable to the Court.

Bill to create Brunswick village a corporation for certain purposes, was read a third time and passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, a committee was ordered to be raised to employ an assistant Clerk to the House. Messrs. Holmes, Hamlin of Hampden, and Combs of Waterville were appointed the Committee. [The intention of the order, we believe, is to provide for the copying of bills and resolves drafted by the committees.]

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JANUARY 26, 1836.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN, *of N. York.*

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, *of Kentucky.*

We would fain give our readers something in the shape of news, but can find nothing but conjecture and speculation. We have learned nothing definite on the French question. Public opinion appears to be concentrating in favor of national honor and national rights.—Few appear disposed to question the expediency and propriety of preparing for any emergency that may occur, though there are those who would sit with folded arms and await the decision of France, nor attempt any preparation lest we should deem the susceptibilities of France sensitiveness. We suppose that these peaceably disposed persons would advise, in case of a war, that no balls should be put into our guns lest we should wound some of our "ancient allies." Now we would do or say nothing to provoke war unnecessarily, but we would manifest to France and to the world that we do not fear it, and therefore we would be prepared for it. The best way to preserve peace is to be prepared for war France makes no secret of her active preparations, while some among us are opposed even to the ordinary repairs of our fortifications, lest France should take offence thereat.—We have humbled ourselves long enough, and borne more of insult than one nation should tamely suffer fro n another. It is now stated that France would not be satisfied with an apology, (or explanation, if that word sounds better,) from the President, but it must be endorsed by the Senate and House of Representatives, before she can condescend to except of it. She has arrived to this pitch of arrogance by our tameness and abject humiliation. It is time she was reminded that we are an independent nation, entitled to respect and able to enforce it—that though we have among us craven politicians who would oppose any measures which our own government might propose, and stoop to any degree of humiliation to accomplish personal or party schemes, yet the great body of the people, friends and opponents of the present administration, are united and determined on this subject. If forced into a war, the energies of the whole country will be put in requisition, and though there may be individuals, there will not be a party as in the last war, in favor of the enemy. It has been truly said that an apology is due to us from France for her long delay to do us justice, instead of asking one from us.

MANUFACTURES. An order has been introduced into our State Legislature by Mr. Tobin from Hartford to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law which exempts from taxation the property of certain manufacturing corporations for the term of six years. We are glad to see that the question is fairly met. We do not believe in the expediency or justice of this exemption.—We believe that as many companies will be organized, without the existing laws as the wants or the condition of the State requires, and that the policy which extends these partial favors is unsound. Should the Legislature think differently and be disposed to patronize such corporations by bounties, let the encouragement be afforded in a manner, that all may see and know its amount. Pay them such a sum out of the public treasury as will equal this exemption from taxation, and then the corporation and the people will know what has been done for them. We do not like this roundabout way of bestowing favors, for the purpose of blinding the eyes of the people. We know that it is the policy of those governments, that do not acknowledge the sovereignty of the people, to impose taxes and other burdens, in such a manner as to escape observation But it should not be so with us. The people are masters here. They pay the taxes and they ought to see how they are appropriated. We perceive that the monopolists are beginning to take the alarm at the introduction of the order in question. They claim the exemption on account of the benefits conferred upon the vicinity in which they are located and the State in general. This to our apprehension is mere sophistry. Enrich any department of labor by direct donations of public money or exemptions from those burdens to which the rest of the community are subjected and they will be likely to benefit with the wealth they conferred upon them, to some extent the neighborhood around them and the public. The public are benefitted by these exemptions or donations more or less or just in proportion to the amount given. In either event we do not perceive how sound or even liberal policy requires the adoption of such measures.

SLAVERY. We have received a copy of the report and resolutions of the South Carolina Legislature, relative to the proceedings of the abolitionists or Anti Slavery Societies of the Northern States, which has been presented to our Legislature. Our sentiments of this subject have been expressed heretofore and remain unchanged. We have stated our distinct and entire disapproval of the proceedings of the Abolitionists, and deprecated the consequences likely to result from the course by them pursued. But still there are limits to our concessions in favor of the South. We learn from these documents that there are fanatics there as well as here, and their proceedings we fear will serve to strengthen the suspicions expressed by some, that there is a party at the South, who had rather add to than diminish the excitement which already exists there on this question They appear anxious to keep up the discussion, and fear lest the excitement should pass away. We fear that there may be a little political intrigue in all this. The north has acted a worthy and generous part on this question.—We have conceded without distinction of party or sect, more to their expressed fears and apparent sensitiveness than they have a right to demand or even reason to expect Instead of gratitude for this we are required in no very conciliatory tone to do more, and conditional threats are uttered with respect to future possibilities, that in our opinion are neither politic or courteous. We cannot consent to gag the press or the tongue to please even our brethren of the South. That liberty of speech and of the pen which the Constitution guarantees, our citizens will use and our Legislature do not possess the power even if they have the inclination to restrain it.

We publish a portion of the Treasury Report exhibiting the State of our financial concerns. It is a plain statement of our money affairs exhibiting in a manner that may be understood by all the condition of the Treasury. It is highly creditable to the Treasury and we trust will be acceptable to the people who have heretofore complained that these matters have been left in too much obscurity. Will some friend at Augusta furnish us with the whole Report and appendix?

MESSAGE

From the President of the United States,

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Gentlemen: In my message at the opening of your session, I informed you that our Charge d'Affairs at Paris had been instructed to ask for the final determination of the French Government, in relation to the payment of the indemnification, secured by the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, and that when advices on the result should be received, it would be made the subject of a special communication.

In execution of this design, I now transmit to you the papers numbered from 1 to 13, inclusive, containing, among other things the correspondence on this subject between our Charge d'Affairs and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, from which it will be seen, that France requires as a condition precedent to the execution of a treaty unconditionally ratified, and to the payment of a debt acknowledged by all the branches of her Government to be due, that certain explanations shall be made, of which she dictates the terms. These terms are such as that Government has already been officially informed cannot be complied with; and, if persisted in, they must be considered as a deliberate refusal on the part of France to fulfil engagements binding by the laws of nations, and held sacred by the whole civilized world. The nature of the act which France requires from this Government, is clearly set forth in the letter of the French Minister, marked No. 4. We will pay the money, says he, when *"the Government of the United States is ready, on its part, to declare to us, by addressing its claim to us officially, in writing, that she regrets the misunderstanding which has arisen between the two countries; that this misunderstanding is founded on a mistake; that it never entered into its intention to call in question the good faith of the French Government, nor to take a menacing attitude towards France;"* and he adds, *"if the Government of the United States does not give this assurance we shall be obliged to think that this misunderstanding is not the result of error."* In the letter marked No. 6, the French Minister also remarks, that *"the Government of the United States knows, that upon itself depends henceforward the execution of the treaty of July 4, 1831."*

Obliged by the precise language thus used by the French Minister, to view it as a peremptory refusal to execute the treaty, except on terms incompatible with the honor and independence of the United States, and persuaded, that, on considering the correspondence now submitted to you, you can regard it in no other light, it becomes my duty to call your attention to such measures as the exigency of the case demands if the claim of interfering in the communications between the different branches of our Government shall be persisted in. This pretension is rendered the more unreasonable by the fact, that the substance of the required explanation has been repeatedly and voluntarily given before it was insisted on as a condition—a condition the more humiliating, because it is demanded as the equivalent of a pecuniary consideration. Does France desire only a declaration that we had no intention to obtain our rights by no address to her fears rather than her justice? She has already had it, frankly and explicitly given by our Minister accredited to her Government, his act ratified by me, and my confirmation of it officially communicated by him, in his letter to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the 25th of April, 1835, and repeated by my published approval of that letter after the passage of the bill of indemnification. Does France want a degrading, servile repetition of this act, in terms which she shall dictate, and which will involve an acknowledgement of her assumed right to interfere in our domestic councils? She will never obtain it. The spirit of an American people, the dignity of the Legislature, and the firm resolve of their Executive Government, forbid it.

As the answer of the French Minister to our Charge d'Affairs at Paris, contains an allusion to a letter addressed by him to the representative of France at this place, it now becomes proper to lay before you the correspondence had between that functionary and the Secretary of State relative to the latter, and to accompany the same with such explanations as will enable you to understand the course of the executive in regard to it. Recurring to the historical statement made at the commencement of your session, of the origin and progress of our difficulties with France, it will be recollected that, on the return of our Minister to the United States, I caused my official approval of the explanation he had given to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to be made public. As the French Government had noticed the message without its being officially communicated, it was not doubted that, if they were disposed to pay the money due us, they would notice any public explanation of the Government of the United States in the same way. But, contrary to these well founded expectations, the French Ministry did not take this fair opportunity to relieve themselves from their unfortunate position, and to do justice to the United States.

Whilst, however, the Government of the United States was awaiting the movements of the French Government, in perfect confidence that the difficulty was at an end, the Secretary of State received a call from the French Charge d'Affairs in Washington, who desired to read to him a letter he had received from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was asked whether he was instructed or directed to make any official communication, and replied that he was only authorized to read the letter, and furnish a copy if requested. The substance of its contents, it is presumed, may be gathered from Nos. 4 and 6 herewith transmitted. It was an attempt to make known to the Government of the United States, privately, in what manner it could make explanations, apparently voluntary, but really dictated by France, acceptable to her, and thus obtain payment of the twenty-five millions of francs. No exception was taken to this mode of communication, which is often used to prepare the way for official intercourse, but the suggestions made in it were in their substance, wholly inadmissable. Not being in the shape of an official communication to the Government, it did not admit of reply or official notice, nor could it safely be made the basis of any action by the Executive or the Legislature; and the Secretary of State did not think proper to ask a copy, because he could have no use for it. Copies of papers, marked 9, 10, and 11, show an attempt on the part of the French Charge d'Affairs, many weeks afterwards, to place a copy of this paper among the archives of this Government, which for obvious reasons was not allowed to be done; but the assurance before given was repeated, that any official communication which he might be authorized to make in the accustomed form, would receive a prompt and just consideration. The indiscretion of this attempt was made more manifest by the subsequent avowal of the French Charge d'Affairs, that the object was to bring the letter before Congress and the American people. If foreign agents, with a subject of disagreement between their Government and this, wish to prefer an appeal to the American people, they will hereafter, it is hoped, better appreciate their own rights, and the respect due to others, than to attempt to use the Executive as the passive organ of their communications. It is due to the character of our institutions, that the diplomatic intercourse of this Government should be conducted with the utmost directness and simplicity, and that in all cases of importance, the communications received or made by the Executive, should assume the accustomed official form. It is only by insisting on this form, that foreign powers can be held to full responsibility: that their communications can be officially replied to; or that the advice or interference of the Legislature can, with propriety, be invited by the President. This course is also best calculated, on the one hand, to shield that officer from unjust suspicions, and, on the other, to subject this portion of his acts to public scrutiny; and if occasion should require it, to constitutional animadversion. It was the more necessary to adhere to these principles in the instance in question, inasmuch as, in addition to other important interest, it very intimately concerned the national honor; a matter, in my judgment, much too sacred to be made the subject of private and unofficial negociation.

It will be perceived that this letter of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs was read to the Secretary of State on the 11th of September last. This was the first authentic information of the specific views of the French Government, received by the Government of the United States after the passage of the bill of indemnification. Inasmuch as the letter had been written before the official notice of my approval of Mr. Livingston's last explanation and remonstrance could have reached Paris, just ground of hope was, as has been before stated, that the French Government on receiving this information, in the same manner the alleged offending message had reached them, would desist from their extraordinary demand, and pay the money at once. To give them an opportunity to do so, and, at all events, to elicit their final determination, and the ground they intended to occupy, the instructions were given to our Charge d'Affairs, which were advertised to at the commencement of the present session of Congress. The result, as you have seen, is a demand of an official written expression of regrets, and a direct explanation addressed to France, with a distinct intimation that this is a *sine qua non*.

Mr. Barton having, in pursuance of his instructions, returned to the United States, and the Charge d'Affairs of France having been recalled, all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries is suspended—a state of things originating in an unreasonable susceptibility on the part of the French Government and rendered necessary on our part by their refusal to perform engagements contained in a treaty, from the faithful performance of which by us they are to this day enjoying many important commercial advantages.

It is time that this unequal position of affairs should cease & that Legislative action should be brought to sustain Executive exertion in such measures as the case requires. While France persists in her refusal to comply with the terms of a treaty, the subject of which was, by removing all causes of mutual complaint, to renew ancient feelings of friendship, and to unite the two nations in the bonds of amity, and of a mutually beneficial commerce, she cannot justly complain if we adopt such peaceful remedies as the law of nations and the circumstances of the case may authorize and demand. Of the nature of these remedies I have heretofore had occasion to speak, and, in reference to a particular contingency, to express my conviction that reprisals would be best adapted to such an emergency. Since that period, France by all the departments of her Government, has acknowledged the validity of our claims, and the obligations of the treaty, and has appropriated the money which was necessary to its execution; and though payment is withheld on grounds vitally important to our existence as an independent nation, it is not to be believed that she can have determined permanently to retain a position so utterly indefensible. In the altered state of the questions in controversy, and under all existing circumstances, it appears to me, until such a determination shall have become evident, it will be proper and sufficient to reclaim her present refusal to comply with her engagements, by prohibiting the introduction of French products and the entry of French vessels into our ports. Between this and the infliction of all commercial intercourse, or other remedies, as the representatives of the people, must determine, I recommend the former, in the present posture of our affairs, as being the least injurious to our commerce, and as attended with the least difficulty of returning to the usual state of friendly intercourse, if the Government of France shall render us the justice that is due, and also a proper preliminary step to stronger measures, should their adoption be necessary by subsequent events.

The return of our Chard d'Affairs is attended with public notices of naval preparations on the part of France, destined for our seas On the cause and intent of those armaments, I have no authentic information, nor any other means of judging except such as are common to yourselves and to the public; but whatever may be their object, we are not at liberty to regard them as unconnected with the measures which hostile movements on the part of France may compel me to pursue. They at least deserve to be met by adequate preparation on our part, and I therefore strongly urge large and speedy appropriations for the increase of the navy, and the completion of our coast defences.

If this array of military force be really designed to affect the action of the government and people of the U. S on the questions now pending between the two nations, then indeed would it be dishonorable to pause a moment on the alternative which such a state of affairs would present to us. Come what may, the explanation which France demands can never be accorded; and no argument, however powerful and imposing, at a distance or on our coast, will, I trust, deter, us from discharging the high duties we owe to our constituents, to our character, and to the world.

The House of Representative, at the close of the last sessions of Congress, unanimously resolved that the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted on by the United States. It is due to the welfare of the human race, not less than to our own interests and honor that this resolution should, at all hazards, be adhered to.—If, after so signal an example as that given by the American people, during their long protracted difficulties with France, of forbearance under accumulated wrongs, and of generous confidence in her ultimate return to justice, she shall now be permitted to withhold from us the tardy and imperfect indemnification, which, after years of remonstrance and discussion, had at length been solemnly agreed on by the treaty of 1831, and to set at naught the obligation it imposes, the United States will not be the only sufferers—The efforts of humanity and religion to substitute the appeals of justice and the arbitrament of reason, for the coercive measures usually resorted to by injured nations will receive little encouragement from such an issue.—By the selection and enforcement of such lawful and expedient measures as may be necessary to prevent a result so injurious to ourselves, and so fatal to the hopes of the philanthropist, we shall therefore not only preserve the pecuniary interests of our citizens, the independence of our Government, and the honor of our country, but do much, it may be hoped, to vindicate the faith of treaties, and to promote the general interests of peace, civilization, and improvement.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1836.

From the Charleston Courier of January 6.

Indian Hostilities in Florida.

The accounts from this Territory, which have appeared in our paper for a few days past, have been necessarily contradictory, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring positive information of the correct state of affairs.

The committee appointed by the citizens, at the late public meeting in this city, have, however, had the subject under their consideration, and have been furnished with all the information which could be obtained, and requests us to state that they have, in obedience to the 4th resolution, consulted freely with General Eustis, the commanding officer of the U. S. forces on this station, and tendered their co-operation in all such measures as might be deemed necessary.

The regular forces now in Florida, under Gen. Clinch, and the mounted volunteers under Gen. Call, are deemed by Gen. Eustis fully adequate to subdue any force of Indians and Negroes that could possibly be raised in Florida, and if necessary, to expel them from the territory. Requisitions have been made by the military authorities in Florida on the U. S. Officers on this station, for Arms and Ammunition, and the requisite supplies have been shipped in the schr. *George & Mary*, which sails for Jacksonville, on the St. John's, and steamboat *Champion*, which will depart direct for St. Augustine, this day. No call for troops has been made, and should our next accounts show any necessity for such aid, Gen. Eustis will be prepared to send on the troops now in garrison in this harbor, and to forward any additional supplies of arms, ammunition or provisions that may be required. It is not probable, therefore, there will be any occasion either for volunteers, arms, or supplies, to be forwarded to Florida on the part of our citizens.

By yesterday afternoon's mail, we received the Jacksonville (Florida) Courier of the 31st ult. giving some further details, from which, however, we gather nothing particularly new, but which leads us to believe that there is sufficient force now in the Territory to keep the Indians at bay, if not to defeat them. At all events, it is pretty certain that they can be prevented from doing much further injury, until a sufficient force of U. S. troops can be transported thither, amply competent to bring them into proper subjection.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has taken the Store in South Paris lately occupied by Mr. CYRUS THAYER, where he intends to keep as general an assortment of Goods as is usually kept in a country Store and would most respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS, Jr.

South Paris Jan. 23 1835.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

AARON NOYES,

late of Carthage, in the county of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to CHARLES NOYES.

Carthage, Jan. 18, 1836. * 24

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

JACOB H. GREEN, Executor of the last Will and Testament of William Russell Jr., late of Fryeburg in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

At a court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

NANCY WHITCOMB, Administratrix of the estate of David Whitcomb late of Sweden in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday in March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

LEWIS JEWELL, Executor of the last will and testament of William Morse Jr., late of Waterford, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six

PELEG WADSWORTH, Administrator of the estate of Peleg Wadsworth, late of Hiram, in said county, deceased, having presented his fifth account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

JAMES LORD, Jr. named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Job C. Lord, late of Denmark, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said James give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

RICHARD HEATH,

late of Hiram in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JNO. JAMESON.

Cornish, January 19, 1836. 24

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine, in Legislature assembled.

THE undersigned, respectfully petition your Honorable body for an Act of Incorporation, enabling them to erect a bridge in the town of Bethel, from shore to shore, across the Androscoggin River at or near Barker's Ferry, by the name of BETHEL BRIDGE, with such powers and restrictions incident to such corporations.

They desire power and authority to take toll for the sole benefit of said corporation, according to the rate following, to wit: For each foot passenger, two cents; for each horse and rider, six cents; for each sleigh, sled, cart, or wagon, drawn by one beast, ten cents; for each chaise, chariot, or sulky, drawn by one beast, sixteen cents; for each sleigh, sled, cart, or wagon, drawn by two beasts, fifteen cents; for each additional horse or any other beast of burden beyond two, in sleighs, sleds, carts, or wagons, three cents each; for coach, chariot, phaeton, or curricle, thirty cents; for droves of neat cattle, horses, mules, or asses, two cents each; for sheep and swine, twelve cents a dozen; for Elephants, one hundred cents each; and for all other animals and beasts of show, twenty-five cents each; and that they may receive such other facilities therefor as your honorable body may think the public good requires, and as in duty bound will ever pray,

ELI TWITCHELL, & 14 others.

State of Maine.

IN SENATE, JANUARY 16th, 1836.

ON the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That the Petitioners cause an attested Copy of their Petition, with this Order thereon, to be published three weeks in succession in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in Paris, in Oxford County, the last publication to be two days, at least, before the third Tuesday of February next, that all persons interested, may then appear and shew cause, (if any they have) why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Read and accepted. Sent down for concurrence.

JOSIAH PIERCE, President.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

JANUARY 16, 1836.

Read and concurred. JONA. CILLEY, Speaker.

A true Copy—Attest,

WILLIAM THAYER, Secretary of the Senate.

NEW BOOKS.

MORE new Books just received and for sale at the Oxford Book Store, viz:

THE COURT AND CAMP OF BONAPART
THE HISTORY OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.—2 Vols. by J. S. Lockhart
MEMOIRS OF THE IMPRESS JOSEPHINE.
LIFE OF LAFAYETTE.
LIFE OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTTS. 2 Vols.
THATCHER'S LIVES OF THE INDIANS. 2 Vols.
LIFE OF DR. FRANKLIN.
LIFE OF DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON.
HISTORY OF CHIVALRY AND THE CRUSADES.
LIFE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.
CLARK'S COMMENTARY.
INFANTRY TACTICS. YOUNG MAN'S SUNDAY BOOK.

Parley's Library, Leslie's Family Library, Æsop's Fables, Scripture Stories, Abellano, Farley's Evening Tales, Robinson Crusoe, Mrs. Heman's Poems, Nursery Songs, Indian Wars, Child's Friend, Abbott's Fireside Piety, Influence of Mothers, Young Chemist, Seedtime & Harvest, Early Piety, Keep it, Hints for a New Year, Hunt one to Christ, Ascott's Catechism, Sabbath School Hymn Books, Convocation and Enamelled Cards, &c. &c. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Jan. 18, 1836. 3w23

JOB PRINTING,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

THE BROKEN HEART.

Pale as a white rose withering, she lay,—
Lovely, though dying,—and her eye divine
Gleamed o'er the deepening shadows of decay,
Like a strayed sunbeam on a ruined shrine.
She seemed too beautiful for death's embrace,
And holiness engirt her as a zone;
Language had fled, but music's pictured grace
Hung on those lips that late had breathed its tone.

O thou, the perjured, cruel, faithless, blind!
How couldst thou bow such sweetness to the dust?
How break the heart, where thy lov'd image, shrined,
Dwelt in the beauty of undying trust?
But thou didst break it; Nature could not cope
With love neglected, whose undying power,
E'en from the very sepulchre of hope
Gushed forth like perfume from a trampled flower.

Tears for thy absence, sighs at thy neglect,
Prayers for thy safety, smiles at thy return,
And a fond blindness to thy worst defect,—
Thou didst repay with undissembled scorn.
Yet there she lay, and on her dying bed
She blessed thy name, then kissed the lock of hair
That from thy brow in happier days she shred;
Then looked to heaven, and pray'd to meet thee there.

And with a holy look of hope and peace
She bowed her head,—the parting pang was o'er;
Yet no convulsion marked the soul's release,
The pallid lip a smile of rapture wore.
Her fleeting soul one radiant beam had caught,
Warm from the fountain of Eternal Day,
And left the image of the breathing thought,
Impressed in beauty on the breathless clay.

I saw her buried with patrician state;
The sable plumes waved proudly o'er her bier,
With all the pomp that riches arrogate
To deck the dust to which they yield no tear.
And as I gazed upon the formal scene,
Where all was cold collectedness and art,
I thought one tear of secret grief had been
A fitter tribute to a broken heart.

Cary's Library of Cholee Literature.

WHEN this work was about commencing, the Proprietors, in their Original Prospectus, stated, that their facilities were very great for conducting a publication of the kind. The selections already have given great satisfaction. "The Life of Sir James Mackintosh," "Kincaid's Rifle Brigade," and "Characteristics of Hindostan," are works that are at the same time are interesting and instructive. Nothing bearing a different character shall ever find a place in the Library.

As a proof of our facilities, we have commenced in No. 14, the publication of a work of History and Fiction, by James—received by us ONE MONTH IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER PUBLISHER. This gentleman is the author of those deservedly popular works, "Darnley," "D'Lorme," "Richelieu," "Philip Augustus," "Henry Masterton," "John Marston Hall,"—"Mary of Burgundy," "The Gypsey," &c. The present work will sustain his high reputation. The scene is laid in France, during the reign of its gayest monarch, Henri Quarire, and is full of those beautiful descriptions and stirring incidents which characterizes all his writings. It is entitled

ONE IN A THOUSAND,
OR,
THE DAYS OF HENRI QUATRE.

This work will be completed in advance of the regular days of publication to gratify our numerous readers, with—what, when they commence, we are convinced they will anxiously look for—the Denouement.

Our extraordinary facilities will enable us to be always in advance with the works of this & many other celebrated authors.

The Library is published weekly, each number containing 20 imperial octavo pages, in a stitched cove. The Literary Chronicle which accompanies it contains 4 pages, and is bound up at the completion of each volume at the end of the work.

Five Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Address CAREY & HEART, or
LOUIS A. GODEY, Agent, *Philadelphia.*

THE subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned, that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Administrators on the estate of

FRANCIS KEYS,

late of Rumford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—They therefore request all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

PETER C. VIRGIN,
OTIS C. BOLSTER,

Rumford, January 5, 1836. 3 23

Guardian's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby give public notice to *all* concerned that he has been *duly* appointed and taken upon himself the Guardianship of

JOHN ABBOT,

of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, periodically insane, by giving bonds as the law directs—He therefore requests *all* persons who are indebted to said Abbot's estate to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

EBEN STEELE, of Portland,
or JOHN A. DOUGLASS, of Waterford.

Waterford. Jan'y 5. 1836. 3*22

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

THOMAS L. DAVIS, Administrator on the estate of Thomas Davis late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate,—

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to *all* persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest,—JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, *will* be *sold* at Public Auction, on Saturday the sixth day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of the subscriber in Hebron, *all* the *real* estate *belonging* to Lucia W. Greenwood and Jane F. Greenwood, minors and heirs of Verres Greenwood, deceased. Said estate consists of about seventy acres of land situated in Hebron aforesaid, reserving the improvement of about thirteen acres of said land during the natural life of the widow, Lucy Greenwood, the same having been set off as a part of her dower. The proceeds to be put out and secured at interest for said minors.

FEARING WILLIS, Guardian.

Hebron, January 5th, 1836. 3*22

FISK & HINKLEY'S

Brick Machines

FOR SALE by the subscriber at Hallowell, and warranted to answer well the purpose for which they are intended. For sale also by the following Agents:

Francis F. Haines, Livermore—Capt. Daniel Hobbs, Falmouth—John Miller, Esq. Warren—Kidder & Tarbell, Cambridgeport—Joel Burlingame, Detroit, M. T.

JOB KASKELL,

Hallowell, Jan. 1, 1836. ep1y23

SLEIGH For Sale.

FOR SALE by the subscriber, a first rate single SLEIGH, steel shod. Terms very favorable.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Jan. 18, 1836.

County of Oxford to Job Prince, Dr.

To services as County Commissioner.

1834, Nov. 6. To travel from Turner to Livermore Falls on joint view with Commissioners of Kennebec county, on Pet. of Elisha Pettingal and others, 18 miles, 1,80
To 2 1-2 days viewing and hearing the parties, 7,50
To travel from Livermore Falls home 18 ms. 1,80
Dec. 1 To travel from Turner to Gideon M. Randall's in Parsonsfield, on joint view with the Commissioners of York county on Pet. of John Sutton and others 70 miles, 7,00
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties, and locating, 9,00
To travel from said Randall's home 70 ms. 7,00
10. To travel from Turner to Levi Ludden's in Peru on Pet of Josiah Tibbets and others, 25 miles, 2,50
To 2 days viewing, adjourned on account of the depth of snow, 6,00
To travel home, 25 miles, 2,50
To 1 day making return and plan, 3,00

JOB PRINCE. $48,10

Oxford, ss:—*January* 29, 1835. Then the above named Job Prince made oath that the foregoing account is true as to distance travelled, according to his best knowledge and belief, and true as to time charged, before me,

R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

County of Oxford to Job Prince, Dr.

1835. To services as County Commissioner.
March 14. To 1 day making reports, 3,00
May 5. To travel from Turner to Levi Ludden's in Peru on Pet. of Isaiah Tibbet's and als. and home 50 miles, 5,00
To viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet 10 1-2 days, 31,50
June. To viewing, hearing the parties and locating on Pet. of Daniel Coolidge & als. 3 1-2 days, 10,50
To travel from North Turner home on said pet. 7 miles 70
8th. To travel from Turner to Paris, on Pet. of Alanson Mellen and als. 17 ms. 1,70
To 2 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 6,00
10th. To travel from Paris-Hill to Isaac Cummings' Jr. on pet. of Isaiah Willis and als. 5 miles. 50
To 1 day viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said pet. 3,00
To travel from Isaac Cummings' Jr. home on said Willis' pet. 22 miles. 2,20

$64,10

The above ac. is true as to time charged and true as to distance travelled, according to my best knowledge and belief. JOB PRINCE.

Oxford, ss:—*June* 18, 1835. Sworn to before me.

R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

County of Oxford to Abel Gibson, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1834, Dec. 1. To travel from Brownfield to Parsonsfield, on notice from York Co. Commissioners on pet. of John Sutton and others 19 miles. 190
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said pet. 9,00
To travel home 20 miles. 2,00
1835. June 4. To travel from Brownfield to Isaac Gross', Turner, on pet. of Daniel Coolidge and others, 51 miles. 5,10
To 4 1-2 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said pet. 13,50
To travel from John Keen's Mills in Turner home 53 miles. 5,30
8th. To travel from Turner to Paris-Hill, on pet. of Alanson Mellen and other 16 ms. 1,60
To 2 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said pet. 6,00
10th. To travel from Paris Hill to Isaac Cummings', Jr. in said Paris, on pet. of Isaiah Willis and others 5 miles. 50
To 1 day viewing, hearing the parties and locating. 3,00
To travel from said Cummings' to Turner Village 20 miles. 2,00

$49,90

The foregoing account is true as to time charged and as to distance travelled according to my best knowledge and belief. ABEL GIBSON.

Oxford, ss:—*June* 18, 1835. Sworn to before me,

R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

The County of Oxford to John Hearsey, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner, viz:

1835 May 5th, 6, 7, 8, and 9th. To viewing for a road on pet. of Isaiah Tibbets and others 4 1-2 days and travel 10 miles. 14,50
May 13,14, 15, 16, 17, & 18. To locating road on pet. of Isaiah Tibbets and others, 6 days and travel 16 miles. 10,00
June 5th. 6. and 7. To viewing for road and hearing the parties on petition of Daniel Coolidge and others 3 days. 9,00
Travel to Turner Village 16 miles. 1,60
June 8th and 9th. To viewing, hearing the parties and locating road on pet. of Alanson Mellen and als. 2 days. 6,00
To travel from Turner Village to Paris-Hill 17 miles. 1,70
June 10. To viewing and locating on pet of Isaiah Willis 1 day and travel 5 miles from Paris-Hill to Isaac Cummings', Jr. 3,50
To travel from Isaac Cummings', Jr. to Turner Village 22 miles. 2,20
June 11th and 12th. To locating road on pet. of Daniel Coolidge and others 1 1-2 day, 4.50
Travel from Turner Village to Canton 16 ms. 1,60

$64,20

The above ac. is true as to time charged and true as to distance travelled, according to my best knowledge and belief. JOHN HEARSEY.

Oxford, ss:—*June* 18, 1835. Sworn to before me,

R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

County of Oxford to Job Prince, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1835. June 25 To travel from Turner to Livermore Falls on joint view with Kennebec Com'rs and home 34 ms, on pet of Elisha Pettingill & als. 3,40
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 12,00
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on the pet. of John Judkins & others, being a joint view with Kennebec Commissioners. 6,00
July 9. To travel from Turner to Keith's Mills in Chesterville on joint view with Kennebec Com'rs on pet. of Jonas Davis and others, 30 miles. 3,00
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said pet. 9,00
To travel from Keith's mills home 30 ms. 3,00
Sept 16. To travel from Turner to Reuben Dillingham's in Dixfield on pet of Selectmen of Dixfield 28 miles. 2,80
To 1 day viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said pet. 3,00
17. To travel from Dixfield Village to Samuel Holland's in said Dixfield on pet. of Samuel Holland and others 4 miles. 40
To 7 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said pet. 21,00
24. To travel from Foster's corner in Sumner to Farewell Walton's in Peru on pet. Joel Austin and others 13 miles. 1,30
To viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said pet. 3 days 9,00
To travel from said Walton's home 28 ms. 2,80
Oct. 6. To travel from Turner to Samuel Barker's in Rumford on pet of James Small and others 35 miles. 3,50
To 7 days viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said pet. 21,00
To travel from Woodstock home on said pet. 27 miles 2,70
20 To travel from Turner to Andover Corner on pet of Samuel Lombard & als. 56 ms. 5,00
To viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said pet. 5 days. 15,00
To travel from Andover home on said pet. 50 miles. 5,00
To 2 days making Reports of adjudications 6,00

$134,00

The within account is true as to time charged and distance travelled according to my best knowledge and belief. JOB PRINCE.

Oxford, ss:—*Oct.* 30, 1835 Then the within named Job Prince made oath to the truth of the above certificate by him subscribed before me.

T. J CARTER, Co. Att'y.

County of Oxford to Abel Gibson, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

To travel from Brownfield to Jeneries Mills in Livermore on pet of Elisha Pettingill and others 62 ms. 6,20
June 25, 1835. To 4 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating 12,00
To travel from Livermore home 62 miles 6,20
22. On pet. of John Junkins and others and hearing the parties and locating 6,00
To travel from Brownfield to Joseph Keith's Mills in Chesterville on pet of Jonas Davis and others 76 miles 7,60
July 9. To 3 days viewing, & hearing the parties 9,00
To travel home from said Keith's 76 miles 7,60
To travel from Brownfield to Reuben Dillingham s in Dixfield on pet of Selectmen of Dixfield 65 miles 6,50
Sept. 16. To 1 day viewing & hearing the parties 3,00
To travel from Col. Merrill's in Dixfield to Samuel Holland's 6 miles 60
17. To 7 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating 21,00
To travel from Foster's corner in Sumner to Farwell Walton's in Peru on pet of Joel Austin and others 13 miles 1,30
24. To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating 9,00
To travel from said Walton's in Peru home 57 miles 5,70
To travel from Brownfield to Samuel Barker's in Rumford on pet of James Swall and others 54 miles 5,40
Oct. 6. To 7 days viewing & hearing the parties 21,00
To travel from Woodstock home 46 miles 4,60
To travel from Brownfield to Andover corner on pet of Samuel Lombard & als 58 ms 5,80
20. To 4 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating 12,00
To travel from Andover corner home 58 ms 5,80
To 1-2 day closing up Reports 1,50

$157,80

The foregoing account is true as to time charged and distance travelled according to my best knowledge and belief. ABEL GIBSON.

Oxford, ss:—*October* 30th, 1835. Then the within named Abel Gibson made oath to the truth of the within certificate by him subscribed before me

T. J. CARTER, Co. Att'y.

Dr. The County of Oxford to John Hearsey,

For services as County Commissioner.

1835. June 22d. Met the Commissioners of Kennebec and viewed two days on pet of John Judkins, 3d and others 6,00
25. Met the Commissioners of Kennebec Co. and viewed and located on pet of Elisha Pettingill and als. 4 days 12,00
To travel to Cheney's Mills & home on pet of E Pettingill and als. 18 miles 1,80
July 9. Met the Commissioners of Kennebec Co. at Keith's Mills in Chesterville on the pet of Jonas Davis & als. viewed 3 days 9,00
Travel to & from said Keith's, 36 miles 3,60
Sept. 16. To viewing 1 day on pet. of Selectmen of Dixfield 3,00
To travel to Dillingham's and home on pet of Selectmen of Dixfield 26 miles 2,60
17. To viewing and locating road on pet of Samuel Holland and als. 6 days 18,00. To travel to & from Sam'l Holland's 12 ms. 1,20 19,20
24th. To viewing and locating road on pet of Joel Austin and als. 3 days 9,00
To travel to Farewell Walton's & home on pet of Joel Austin 28 miles 2,80
Oct. 6th. To viewing and adjudicating on pet of James Small and als 7 days 21,00
To travel on pet of James Small & als 55 ms. 5,50
13th. To 1-2 day examining and completing reports of locations 1,50
20th. To viewing and locating road on pet of Samuel Lombard and others 5 days 15,00
To travel to Andover corner and home on pet of S. Lombard 58 miles 6,80

$118,80

The above account is true as to time charged and distance travelled according to my best knowledge and belief. JOHN HEARSEY.

Oxford, ss:—*Oct.* 30, 1835. Then the above named John Hearsey made oath to the truth of the above certificate by him subscribed, beford me,

T. J. CARTER, Co. Att'y.

County of Oxford to James Starr, Dr.

1834. Nov. 6. To 3 1-2 miles travel to Livermore Falls on pet. Elisha Pettingill et. als, on a joint view with Kennebec County Commissioners 35
2 1-2 days viewing and in hearing parties on said petition 7,50
To 3 1-2 miles travel home from said Falls 35
Dec. 2. To 90 miles travel to Gideon Randall's in Parsonsfield on notice from York Co. Com'rs on John Stinson and als. petition 9,00
To 3 days on joint view with York Co Com'rs and hearing parties and locating 9,00
To travel home from said Randall's 9,00
Dec. 17. To 17 miles travel to Levi Ludden's in Peru on pet. of Josiah Tibbet's et. als. 1,70
To 3 days viewing on said pet and making returns 9,00
17 miles travel home on said petition 1,70
1835. March 14. To 20 miles travel to Maj. Prince's in Turner on road business 2,00
To 2 days with Maj. Prince on road business 6,00
20 miles travel home 2,00
To 8 days making returns and plans of roads located 24,00
To 1 1-2 days time writing and answering letters relative to Com'r's business 4,50
To paper furnished for Com'rs use since June last 1,00
To 36 miles travel to Turner Village and home to see Maj. Prince relative to the Report on Kittridge petition 3,60
1 day filing up papers relative to Com'r's business at the close of my appointment 3,00
Oct. 28 To 60 miles travel out and home to Co. Com'r's Court at Paris to close up business begun & not completed while I was Co. Com'r 6,00
1 day attending Court. 3,00

$102,70

The above account is true as to time charged and distance travelled according to my best knowledge and belief. JAMES STARR.

Oxford, ss:—*October* 28, 1835. Then the within named James Starr made oath to the truth of the within certificate by him subscribed, before me,

R. K GOODENOW, Clerk.

Oxford, ss. County Commissioners' Court, June Term, A. D. 1835.

Job Prince,	40 ms.	$4,	attendance 3 days	$0,	$13
Abel Gibson, "	90 "	9,	" 3 "	9	18
John Hearsey "	42 "	4,20	" 3 "	9	13,20

October Term, A. D. 1835.

Job Prince,	travel 40 ms.	$4,	attendance 4 days	$12,	16,00
Abel Gibson, "	90 "	9,	" 4 "	12,	21,00
John Hearsey "	42 "	4,20	" 4 "	12,	16,20

Then the foregoing accounts were severally *examined, audited,* and *amount* certified by the County Attorney and Clerk, agreeably to the Statute, and are truly copied by, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
Co. of Oxford, Dec. 31, 1835.

TO MILL OWNERS.

THE public are hereby notified that N. G. NORRIS continues to manufacture the improved portable

Smutt Machines,

at Sandwich, N. H; at which place persons wishing to purchase can be accommodated on reasonable terms at the shortest notice. 1$,re tf10

Sandwich, October, 1835.

Important!

TO PERSONS SUFFERING FROM RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

To the Editor of the Enquirer.

SIR—On the principle inculcated by the great and good Dr. Franklin, to diffuse as widely as possible every mean in our power to mitigate or soften the afflictions of suffering humanity, I feel it incumbent upon me to make known through the medium of your useful paper, that on reading therein an advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, for the cure of *Rheumatism,* I was forcibly impressed with a belief that it was calculated to remove the severe Rheumatic Affection to which I had been for seven or eight years subjected, sometimes almost depriving me of the use of my limbs. I accordingly procured a Bottle, and before I had used the whole of it, found very sensible relief. This increased my confidence in it, and led me to obtain another bottle, the use of which has completely removed the swellings and pains of my limbs, together with the cramp, and restored them to their wonted vigor.

I am respectfully yours,

GEORGE TAYLOR, JR.

Hempstead, L. I., March 24th.

Persons suffering from the above complaint, and in despair of a cure from the failure of the various remedies they have used, are invited to make trial of this long and celebrated medicine which has in years past cured and relieved, as it is also now doing, thousands who had despaired of relief. Nothing but a fair trial can give an adequate idea of its unrivalled excellence. It is also one of the best applications known for stiffness of the joints, numbness, sprains, and chil-blains. Price 50 cents.

*** None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co., Paris-Hill, and SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No113e5poy

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT THE OXFORD BOOK STORE, a general assortment of CLASSICAL and SCHOOL Books, among which are the following:—

Arithmetics.

Smith's, Colburn's Sequel, Key to Sequel, First Lessons, Emerson's first part, Second do., Third do, Key to do., Walsh's, Walsh's revised edition, Kinnes, Peter Parley's, Adams' new edition, Smyth's Algebra, &c &c.

Geographies.

Field's Geography and Atlas, Malte Brun's do., Woodbridge's do., Parley's do., Blakes.

Grammars.

Green's large, do. Text Book, Ingersoll's, Fisk's large, small do., Murray's large and small, Smith's. (Greenleaf's will soon be received.)

Reading Books.

Putnam's Sequel Analytical Reader, Introduction to do., American First Class Book, National Reader, Introduction to do., National First Class Book, Primary do.,—Young Reader, Worcester's 2d Book, 3d do, Mount Vernon Reader, Political Class Book, Historical Reader, Classical Reader, English Reader, Young Lady's Class Book, General Class Book.

Spelling Books.

National Spelling Book, Webster's do., Webster's Elementary, Worcester's, Marshall's, and Goodales

Miscellaneous.

Goodrich's U. S. History, Hale's do. Child's History U. S. Parley's First Book of History, 2d do, Wilkins' Astronomy, Cummings' do., Bennett's Book Keeping, Legendre's Geometry, Easy Lessons in do., (Holbrook's) Nichol's Theology, Pope's Essay, with Clarke's Notes, Comstock's Chemestry, do. Philosophy, Blake's Philosophy, do. Chemistry, Flint's Survey, Smellies' Philosophy, Mrs. Lincoln's Botany, do. for Beginners, Rolin's Ancient and Modern History, Goldsmith's History of England, Blair's Lectures, Infant School Manuel, Webster's large, and School Dictionary, Walker's and Johnson's large do., Walker's Pocket do. Paper, Ink, Quills, Inkstands, sand boxes and sand, Wafers, Pencils in great variety, Penknives, Letter Stamps, Folders, Slates, &c.

—ALSO—

In addition to the above, are the following:—Parley's Magazine, People's Magazine, Parley's week day book, Parley's Tales about Africa, Young Man's Guide, Young Lady's Own Book, Daughter's Own Book, Boy's Own Book, Girl's Own Book, Family Story Book, The Teacher, Family at Home, Sprague's Letters to a Daughter, Hints to Parents, Parent's Assistant, Leisure Hours, New England, and her Institutions, Feathers from my own Wing, Barn's Notes on the Gospels, Scenes of Wealth, Buds and Blossoms, Jack Halliard, Tales of Romance, Albums, Corner Stone, Young Christian, Advice to Young Mothers, Natural History of Enthusiasms, Fox's Book of Martyrs, Secrets of Female Convents Disclosed, Sadoc & Miriam, American Constitutions Sabbath Day Book, Week Day Book, Adam the Gardener, Domesticated Animals, Book of Nature, The Wreath, Mechanics, Crabb's Dictionary of General Knowledge, Northern Regions, House Servants Directory, Frugal Housewife, Life of Johnson, Parlor Lectures, Outlines of Phrenology, Spurzheim on Education, Memoir of Spurzheim, and various other Miscellaneous Books too numerous to particularize.

An elegant assortment of Bibles, Hymn Books and Testaments constantly on hand. Also Sabbath School Books of the latest publication. PAPER HANGINGS, BASKNOXES, JEWELRY, BLANK BOOKS, and FANCY PAPER of almost every description, constantly for sale. Likewise, Maps, Engravings, Paints, &c. &c —All of which will be sold on favorable terms

WANTED,—In exchange for the above, good clean linen and cotton Paper Rags; also, all kinds of grain; and Cash *always very acceptable.*

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Dec. 29, 1835. 4 20

AMERICAN MAGAZINE
Of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.

VOL. II.

Published by the Boston Berwick Company—No. 47, Court Street.

THE Publishers are encouraged by the flattering reception and extensive circulation of the Magazine for the year past, to prosecute the work with renewed assiduity; and with a constant desire to fulfil the promises made at the outset of the work. We intend "to stick to our text;" and to serve those who have so liberally cheered us with their kind patronage, with what is useful and pleasant. The *utile et dulce* shall still be our object and aim. We do not presume to instruct the veteran and erudite scholar, who has spent thirty or forty years in his study,—nor to lay open those hidden mysteries of nature which have escaped the ken of the most inquisitive.—Nor do we expect to approach so near to the moon or other planets, as to tell what are the trees, the birds, and animals which may there grow, or live and move. We leave such extraordinary feats to those who are more visionary, or more daring than we are. But we hope and intend to keep up the character and spirit of the Magazine, in presenting solid and useful articles, which may be instructive to a portion of our readers, and not considered wholly unimportant to literary men. We consider the whole United States as our field, though not our's exclusively; and we ask the favour of persons of taste and science, to communicate important facts, and natural scenes, and works of arts, for the benefit of all our friends. As republicans, we feel that we are of the same family as those in the south and in the west—as friends of improvement, of good morals and good learning, we wish also to be considered of the same family. If we can do any thing by our labors to increase and strengthen this sentiment and feeling, "we shall be ready to the good work."

We would call the attention of our present subscribers to the terms of the Magazine, and to the notice in the last number relating to the subject. It is very important to us to know who propose to continue taking the Magazine, and to receive the very small sum, ($2,) charged for it in advance.

☞All letters and communications from Agents and others MUST BE POST PAID.

☞Active and responsible Agents who will continue to obtain subscribers, in States, Counties or Districts, will meet with liberal encouragement. N. B None need apply without satisfactory references

☞The postage of this Magazine as established by law, is 4 1-2 cts. for 100 miles—any distance over, 7 1-2 cts.

GEORGE G. SMITH, Agent.

Boston, September, 1835. 10

Fourth year of Waldie's Library.

BOOKS BY MAIL!

Prospectus of two new Volumes for 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable Library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to know the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply *books by mail* at a mere per centage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty puerile attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastigious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres, reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventures, &c &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family; for a *cent and a half a day,* postage, included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Ree's Cyclopedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable and unorganized society.—This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk of idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for $5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for $21 00, a reduction which pays the postage. *Payment always in advance.*

Waldie's Port Folio & companion to the Library.

This periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or *both* are furnished to clubs of five for $6 00. Its contents consists of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews more especially Chambers's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation: price to single subscribers not taking the Library, $2 50, postage paid.

☞A very limited number of complete sets of the Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one: an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for $20 00. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique of its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid, ADAM WALDIE,
Seventh, two doors South of Arch street, Phila.
October, 1835.

THE SALMAGUNDI,

And News of the Day.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF

COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A new periodical, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius.—It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, *postage paid*)—☞*and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.*

THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

500 Engravings

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—there, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humor, and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The terms of THE SALMAGUNDI will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. ☞*Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note.* ☞The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞*All* orders must come postage paid.

Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

FEATHERS, FEATHERS,

WANTED in exchange for GOODS, 500 lbs. of LIVE GEESE FEATHERS, for which the highest price will be paid, by

S. CROCKETT, & Co

Paris, Sept. 10, 1835.